Chapter 13 - Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasures and Facility Response Plan (REDACTED)

13.1 Applicability

This instruction is applicable to all civil servants, contractor employees, and resident agency personnel at Ames Research Center (Ames), Moffett Federal Airfield (MFA), and Crows Landing Flight Facility, with the exception of the Defense Fuel Supply Point, which maintains its own Oil and Hazardous Substance Intergrated Contingency Plan for facilities operated at Moffett Field.

13.2 Purpose

This chapter establishes procedures for preventing and controlling oil spills to protect human health and the environment and to comply with applicable Federal, state, and local regulations. The SPCC Plan focuses on procedures to prevent and control oil spills. The Facilities Response Plan (FRP) focuses on the procedures to follow in response to an oil spill. The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has determined that Ames Research Center does not meet the criteria of having the potential to cause "significant and substantial harm" to the environment by the discharge of oil and is, therefore, not required to receive EPA approval for the FRP. Ames is required to maintain and implement the FRP.

13.3 Policy

It is the policy of the Ames Research Center to:

1. Comply with all pertinent statutory and regulatory requirements and Executive Orders related to spill prevention and management. Ames recognizes and will comply with applicable Federal, state, and local regulations.
2. Consult about the best techniques and methods to prepare for and respond to oil spills, as appropriate, with Federal, state, and local agencies, including:
    - U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)
    - U.S. Coast Guard
    - California Office of Emergency Services
    - Regional Water Quality Control Board
    - Santa Clara County Health Department
3. Promote employee awareness of spill prevention and response through training and active information dissemination.

13.4 Authority

All relevant Federal, state, and local laws and regulations pertaining to spill prevention and response including, but not limited to:

1. Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 112 - Oil Pollution Prevention
2. Public Law 101-380, Oil Pollution Act 1990
3. Federal Water Pollution Control Act, as amended by the Clean Water Act of 1977 and the Water Quality Act of 1987 (33 U.S.C. 1251 et seq.)
4. California Aboveground Petroleum Storage Act (California Health and Safety Code Section; 25270-25270.12)

5. Lempert-Keene-Seastrand Oil Spill Prevention and Response Act (Public Resources Code Section 8574.1)
6. California Fish and Game Code (section 5650 (a) 1-6)

13.5 Responsibilities

13.5.1 Environmental Services Office, Code QE (Environmental Office)

1. Perform facility surveys of one-third of affected facilities to determine the modifications required to achieve compliance with SPCC guidelines.
2. Review all plans and drawings related to oil storage, handling, or transfer facilities for new construction, maintenance, or remodeling to determine if amendments to the SPCC Plan are required.
3. Review and update the SPCC Plan at least every three years, or when any major change in opertions occurs which significantly affects the potential to discharge oil, to ensure that the Plan is current and responsive to the activities at Moffett Field. Revise the FRP in conjunction with SPCC Plan revisions.
4. Obtain any permits necessary for the removal and installation of aboveground storage tanks (ASTs) and underground storage tanks (USTs), as specified in Chapter 24, Aboveground Storage Tanks and Chapter 10, Underground Storage Tanks.
5. Maintain and update the FRP.
6. Coordinate inspections with Site Managers and other supervisors responsible for oil storage areas.
7. Make the appropriate and required notifications to the Federal, state, and local regulatory agencies, as required in the SPCC Plan.
8. Maintain current lists of reportable quantities and provide technical advice to responders.
9. Provide technical advice to the person calling about a spill and to the Moffett Fire Department.
10. Conduct investigations regarding spills.
11. Assist in determining exposure limits, Personal Protective Equipment, and containment measures.
12. Identify employees who need training, coordinate training activities, and maintain accurate employee training records, including employee job descriptions and the type and amount of training received.

13.5.2 Moffett Field Fire Department

REDACTED

13.5.3 Protective Services Office, Code JP

REDACTED

13.5.4 Facilities Engineering Branch, Code FEF

REDACTED

13.5.5 Line Managers

REDACTED

13.6 Definitions

13.6.1 Aboveground Storage Tank (AGT)

Any stationary storage vessel or container used for the storage of hazardous materials. Some ASTs are constructed so that they may be relocated. ASTs that may be relocated based on their inherent construction are still considered as AST. An AST can be any size storage vessel/ container so long as it is intended to be a stationary storage container. See also Chapter 24, Aboveground Storage Tanks.

13.6.2 Defense Energy Support Center (DESC) and Defense Fuel Supply Point (DFSP)

The Defense Energy Support Center (DESC) is a branch of the Defense Logistics Agency. The name of the facility serviced by DESC on site is the Defense Energy Support Point (DESP) Moffett Field. DESP Moffett Field occupies approximately 19 acres on Moffett Field and includes a fuel farm, an airfield day tank, and high-speed aircraft refueling pits.

13.6.3 Discharge

Discharge includes any spilling, leaking, pumping, pouring, emitting, emptying, or dumping. A discharge does not include any discharge that is authorized by a permit.

13.6.4 Facility Response Plan (FRP)

A Facility Response Plan (FRP) is a plan that states specific procedures to be followed in response to an oil spill.

13.6.5 Harmful Quantity

A discharge of oil to U.S. navigable waters that either violates applicable water quality standards or causes a sheen or film upon or discoloration of the surface water is considered a Harmful Quantity discharge.

13.6.6 Nonreportable Spill

A nonreportable spill is one in which a hazardous material does not escape to the environment and:

- The material will not pose a health risk to an individual in the immediate area.
- The spill can be controlled and contained with on-hand spill response materials.
- The properties of the material are well known to the person(s) controlling and containing the spill.
- The person(s) controlling and containing the spill have had appropriate training.
- Control and containment of the spill requires less than a half hour for two people.
- A non-reportable spill must be recorded in the facility's log.

13.6.7 Oils

Oils are any kind of petroleum oil in any form, including but not limited to fuel oil, jet fuel, sludge, oil refuse, and oil mixed with wastes other than dredged spoil. Oils also include oils from any animal or plant sources, such as cooking oil.

13.6.8 Reportable Spills

A Reportable Spill is any actual or threatened release of a hazardous material that enters the environment. Examples include:

- A spill enters a storm drain or ditch.
- A spill enters the sanitary sewer.

- A spill contacts soil.
- A spill contacts asphalt (particularly in the case of solvents).
- A spill into secondary containment requires more than eight hours to clean up.

Note: Call REDACTED to report a spill. The Environmental Office will make all off-site regulatory reports.

13.6.9 Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasures (SPCC) Plan

The Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasures (SPCC) Plan focuses on procedures to prevent and control oil spills.

13.6.10 Underground Storage Tank (UST)

An underground storage tank (UST) includes all tanks and associated piping or combination of tanks where 10 percent or more of the tank's volume is below ground surface. Exceptions to the UST definition applicable to Ames include septic tanks, storm water and wastewater collection systems, and tanks located in a basement but completely visible. See also Chapter 10, Underground Storage Tanks.

13.7 Requirements for SPCC

This section describes the management requirements for AGTs, USTs, partially buried tanks, and containers storing oils. All tanks and containers must be managed in accordance with following requirements.

13.7.1 Secondary Containment

Secondary containment is required for all tanks, containers, and associated piping.

13.7.2 Storage Conditions

1. All tanks must be managed in accordance with the requirements stated in Chapter 24, Aboveground Storage Tanks and Chapter 10, Underground Storage Tanks.
2. All other containers must be managed in accordance with the requirements stated in Chapter 3, Hazardous Materials Management.

13.7.3 Overfill Monitoring Devices for Tanks

REDACTED

13.7.4 Corrosion Protection for Tanks

REDACTED

13.7.5 Training

All personnel who handle or store oils must be trained in spill prevention procedures. Refer to Chapter 7, Environmental Training, for more information.

13.7.6 Inspections

1. ASTs that are not secondarily contained must be visually inspected on a **daily** basis. A record of all inspections, including inspector's name, date of inspection, deficiencies observed, and corrective actions taken must be recorded and maintained.
2. ASTs that are secondarily contained must be visually inspected at least weekly, unless a variance has been obtained from the Environmental Office. As specified in Chapter 24 section 24.8, petroleum-containing tanks maintained by the Plant Engineering Branch (Code JFP) must be visually inspected at least every two weeks. A record of all

inspections, including inspector's name, date of inspection, deficiencies observed, and corrective actions taken must be recorded and maintained.

3. Drainage of storm water from tank secondary containment structure(s) must be visually inspected or tested prior to discharging into the sanitary sewer or into the landscaping.

13.7.7 Integrity Program for AGTs

For integrity program requirements, refer to Chapter 24, Aboveground Storage Tanks.

13.8 Requirements for Facility Response Plan

REDACTED

13.9 Requirements for Calculating Discharges under the FRP

Discharge scenarios may change, depending on the inventory of AGTs on site. The following describes the method used to calculate a worst-, small-, and medium-case discharge scenario.

1. To calculate the worst-case discharge scenario, sum the volume of the largest AGT with secondary containment and the volume of AGTs without secondary containment.
2. The small-case discharge volume is any discharge volume less than or equal to 2100 gallons but not to exceed the calculated worst-case discharge.
3. The medium-case discharge volume is any discharge volume up to
4. 36,000 gallons or 10 percent of the worst-case discharge, whichever is less.

13.10 Metrics

1. Percent of updates to SPCC Plan and FRP completed within 6 months of any change that materially affects the potential to discharge oil. Goal =100%
2. Percent of updates completed at least every 3 years. Goal =100%
3. Percent of facilities/equipment with potential to discharge oil that are inspected in the sit-wide survey. Goal =100%
4. Percent of affected personnel who have attended SPCC training. Goal =100%

13.11 Sources of Additional Information or Assistance

1. Environmental Office (Code QE, REDACTED)
2. SPCC Plan and FRP (incorporated as part of the SPCC) at the Ames Library

END OF DOCUMENT